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REASONS

For not Replying to

Mr. *WALTON*'s

FULL ANSWER

IN A

LETTER to P. T. P.

By the Author of the

MINUTE PHILOSOPHER.

Ex Fumo Lucem.

DUBLIN:

Printed by M. RHAMES, for R. GUNNE,
Bookfeller in *Capel-street*, M.DCC.XXXV.

REASONS

For Applying

MR. WATSON'S

FULL ANSWER



IN A

LETTER TO P.T.P.

By the Author of the

MINUTE PHILOSOPHER

By James Innes

DUBLIN

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REASONS

For not Replying to

Mr. WALTON's

FULL ANSWER, &c.

I.



HERE are some Men that can neither give nor take an Answer, but writing merely for the sake of writing multiply words to no purpose. There are also cer-

tain careless Writers, that in defiance of common sense publish such things as, though they are not asham'd to utter, yet, other men may well be asham'd to answer. Whether there be

4 REASONS *for not replying to*

any thing in Mr. *Walton's* method of vindicating Fluxions, that might justify my taking no further notice of him on the abovementioned considerations, I leave you and every other Reader to judge. But those, Sir, are not the reasons I shall assign for not replying to Mr. *Walton's* full Answer. The true reason is, that he seems at bottom a facetious man, who under the colour of an opponent writes on my side of the Question, and really believes no more than I do of Sir *Isaac Newton's* Doctrine about Fluxions, which he exposes, contradicts, and confutes with great skill and humour, under the masque of a grave vindication.

IL A first I consider'd him in another light, as one who had good reason for keeping to the beaten Track, who had been used to dictate, who had terms of art at will, but was indeed, at small trouble about putting them together, and perfectly easy about his Reader's understanding them. It must be owned, in an Age of so much ludicrous humour, it is not every one can at first sight discern a Writer's real design. But, be a man's Assertions ever so strong in favour of a Doctrine, yet if his Reason-

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sonings are directly levelled against it, whatever Question there may be about the matter in Dispute, there can be none about the Intention of the Writer. Should a Person, so knowing and discreet as Mr. Walton, thwart and contradict Sir Isaac Newton under pretence of defending his Fluxions, and should he at every turn say such uncouth things of these same Fluxions, and place them in such odd lights, as must set all men in their Wits against them, could I hope for a better second in this Cause? or could there remain any doubt of his being a disguised Freethinker in Mathematics, who defended Fluxions just as a certain Freethinker in Religion did the Rights of the Christian Church.

III. Mr. Walton indeed after his free manner calls my *Analyst* a Libel. * But this ingenious Gentleman well knows a bad Vindication is the bitterest Libel. Had you a mind, Sir, to betray and ridicule any Cause under the Notion of vindicating it, would you not think it the right way to be very strong and dogmatical in

* *Vindication*, p. 1.

in the Affirmative, and very weak and puzzled in the argumentative Parts of your Performance? To utter Contradictions and Paradoxes without Remorse, and to be at no pains about reconciling or explaining them? And with great good humour to be at perpetual variance with yourself and the Author you pretend to vindicate? How successfully Mr. *Walton* hath practised these Arts, and how much to the honour of the great Client he would seem to take under his protection, I shall particularly examine throughout every Article of his full Answer.

IV. FIRST then, saith Mr. *Walton*, "I am
 " to be asked, whether I can conceive Velocity
 " without Motion, or Motion without Extension, or Extension without Magnitude"? To which he answereth in positive Terms, that he can conceive Velocity and Motion in a Point (P. 7). And to make out this, he undertakes to demonstrate, "that if a thing be
 " moved by an Agent operating continually
 " with the same force, the Velocity will not
 " be the same in any two different Points of
 " the described Space. But that it must va-

ry

Mr. WALTON's full Answer, &c. 7

"ry upon the least change of Space." Now admitting thus much to be demonstrated, yet I am still at a loss to perceive, how Mr. Walton's Conclusion will follow, to wit, "that I am greatly mistaken in imagining there can be no Motion, no Velocity in a Point of Space" (P. 10). Pray, Sir, consider his Reasoning. The same Velocity cannot be in two Points of Space; therefore Velocity can be in a Point of Space. Would it not be just as good Reasoning to say, the same man cannot be in two Nutshells; therefore a Man can be in a Nutshell? Again, Velocity must vary upon the least change of Space; therefore there may be Velocity without Space. Make Sense of this if you can. What have these Consequences to do with their Premises? Who but Mr. Walton could have inferred them? Or how could even he have inferred them, had it not been in jest.

V. SUPPOSE the Center of a falling Body to describe a Line, divide the time of its Fall into equal Parts, for instance into minutes. The Spaces described in those equal parts of Time will be unequal. That is, from what-
foever

soever Points of the described Line you measure a minute's descent, you will still find it a different Space. This is true. But how or why from this plain truth a Man should infer, that Motion can be conceived in a Point, is to me as obscure as any the most obscure mysteries that occur in this profound Author. Let the Reader make the best of it. For my Part, I can as easily conceive Mr. *Walton* should walk without stirring, as I can his Idea of Motion without Space. After all, the Question was not whether Motion could be proved to exist in a Point, but only whether it could be conceived in a Point. For, as to the proof of things impossible, some men have a way of proving that may equally prove any thing. But I much question whether any Reader of common Sense will undertake to conceive what this pleasant Man at Inference undertakes to prove.

VI. If Mr. *Walton* really meant to defend the Author of the Fluxionary Method, would he not have done it in a Way consistent with this illustrious Author's own Principles? Let us now see what may be Sir *Isaac's* Notion,
about

Mr. WALTON'S *full Answer*, &c. 9
about this matter. He distinguisheth two sorts
of motion, absolute and relative. The former
he defineth to be a Translation from absolute
place to absolute place, the latter from one re-
lative place to another. * Mr. *Walton's* is
plainly neither of these sorts of Motion, but
some third kind, which what it is, I am at a
loss to comprehend. But I can clearly com-
prehend that, if we admit Motion without
Space, then Sir *Isaac Newton's* Account of it
must be wrong: For place by which he defines
Motion is, according to him, a part of Space.
And if so, then this notable Defender hath
cut out new Work for himself to defend and
explain. But about this, if I mistake not, he
will be very easy. For, as I said before, he
seems at bottom a back Friend to that great
Man; which Opinion you will see further con-
firmed in the Sequel.

VII. I SHALL no more ask Mr. *Walton* to
explain any thing. For I can honestly say,
the more he explains, the more I am puzzled.
But I will ask his Readers to explain, by what
Art a Man may conceive Motion without
B Space.

* See Schol. def. viii. Philos. Nat. Princip. Math.

TO REASONS for not replying to
Space. And supposing this to be done, in the
second place to explain, how it consists with
Sir *Isaac Newton's* Account of Motion. Is it
not evident, that Mr. *Walton* hath deserted
from his old Master, and been at some pains
to expose him, while he defends one Part of
his Principles by overturning another? Let a-
ny Reader tell me, what Mr. *Walton* means by
Motion, or if he can guess, what this third
kind is, which is neither absolute nor relative,
which exists in a Point, which may be con-
ceiv'd without Space. This learned Professor
saith, "I have no clear Conception of the
"Principles of Motion" (P. 24). And in a-
nother place (P. 7.) he saith, "I might have
"conceived Velocity in a Point, if I had un-
"derstood and considered the nature of Moti-
"on". I believe I am not alone in not under-
standing his Principles. For myself, I freely
confess the Case to be desperate. I neither un-
derstand them, nor have any hopes of being e-
ver able to understand them.

VIII. BEING now satisfied, that Mr. *Wal-*
ton's aim is not to clear up or defend Sir *Isaac's*
Principles, but rather to contradict and expose
them

Mr. WALTON's *full Answer*, &c. IT

them, you will not, I suppose, think it strange, if instead of putting Questions to this intrepid Answerer, who is never at a loss, how often soever his Readers may, I entreat you, or any other Man of plain Sense, to read the following Passage cited from the thirty first Section of the Analyst, and then try to apply Mr. Walton's Answer to it: Whereby you will clearly perceive what a vein of Raillery that Gentleman is Master of. "Velocity necessarily implies both Time and Space, and cannot be conceived without them. And if the Velocities of nascent and evanescent Quantities, i. e. abstracted from time and space, may not be comprehended, how can we comprehend and demonstrate their Proportions? or consider their *rationes primæ & ultimæ*. For to consider the Proportion or Ratio of Things implieth that such Things have Magnitude: That such their Magnitudes may be measured, and their Relations to each other known. But, as there is no measure of Velocity except Time and Space, the proportion of Velocities being only compounded of the direct proportion of the Spaces and the reciprocal Proportion of the Times; doth it not follow, that

12. REASONS for not replying to
"that to talk of investigating, obtaining, and
"considering the proportions of Velocities, ex-
"clusively of Time and Space, is to talk un-
"intelligibly?" Apply now, as I said, Mr.
Walton's full Answer and you will soon find
how fully you are enlightened about the Na-
ture of Fluxions.

IX. IN the following Article of Mr. *Walton's*
full Answer, he saith divers curious things,
which, being derived from this same Principle,
that motion may be conceived in a point, are
altogether as incomprehensible as the Origine
from whence they flow. It is obvious and na-
tural to suppose *Ab* and *Ba** to be Rectan-
gles produced from finite lines multiplied by
Increments. Mr. *Walton* indeed supposeth
that when the Increments vanish or become no-
thing, the Velocities remain, which being mul-
tified by finite lines produce those Rectangles
(P. 13.) But admitting the Velocities to re-
main, yet how can any one conceive a Rect-
angular

* See Nat. Phil. Princip. Math. l. 2. lem. 2.

angular Surface to be produced from a line multiplied by Velocity, otherwise than by supposing such line multiplied by a line or Increment, which shall be exponent of or proportional to such Velocity? You may try to conceive it otherwise. I must own I cannot. Is not the Increment of a Rectangle it self a Rectangle? must not then Ab and Ba be Rectangles? and must not the Coefficients or Sides of Rectangles be lines? consequently are not b and a lines or (which is the same thing) Increments of lines? these Increments may indeed be considered as proportional to and exponents of Velocity. But exclusive of such exponents to talk of Rectangles under lines and velocities is, I conceive, to talk unintelligibly. And yet this is what Mr. Walton doth, when he maketh b and a in the Rectangles Ab and Ba to denote mere Velocities.

X. As to the Question, whether nothing be not the Product of nothing multiplied by something, Mr. Walton is pleased to answer in the affirmative. And nevertheless when ab is nothing, that is, when a and b are nothing, he denies that $Ab + Ba$ is nothing. This is one of

of these many Inconsistencies which I leave the Reader to reconcile. But, saith Mr. *Walton*, the Sides of the given Rectangle still remain, which two Sides according to him must form the Increment of the flowing Rectangle. But in this he directly contradicts Sir *Isaac Newton*, who asserts that $Ab + Ba$ and not $A + B$ is the Increment of the Rectangle AB . And, indeed, how is it possible, a line should be the Increment of a Surface? *Laterum Incrementis totis a et b generatur (Rectanguli incrementum)* $Ab + Ba$ are the Words of Sir *Isaac* *. which words seem utterly inconsistent with Mr. *Walton's* Doctrine. But, no wonder that Gentleman should not agree with Sir *Isaac*, since he cannot agree even with himself; but contradicts what he saith elsewhere as the Reader may see, even before he gets to the End of that same Section, wherein he hath told us that “ the “ Gnomon and the Sum of the two Rectangles are turned into those two Sides by a retroverted Motion (P. 11 & 12). ” which proposition

* See Nat. Phil. Princip. Math. l. 2. lem. 2.

Mr. WALTON's *full Answer*, &c. 15
proposition if you or any other Person shall try
to make Sense of, you may possibly be convin-
ced, that this profound Author is as much at
variance with common Sense, as he is with
himself and Sir *Isaac Newton*.

- XI. MR. *Walton* in the ninth Page of his
Vindication, in order to explain the Nature of
Fluxions, saith that "to obtain the last ratio
" of synchronal Increments, the magnitude of
" those Increments must be infinitely diminish-
" ed. Notwithstanding which, in the twenty
third Page of his full Answer he chargeth me
as greatly mistaken, in supposing that he ex-
plained the Doctrine of Fluxions by the ratio
of Magnitudes infinitely diminished. It is an
easy matter, for any Author to write so, as to
betray his Readers into Mistakes about his
meaning. But then it is not easy to conceive,
what right he hath to upbraid them with such
their Mistakes. If I have mistaken his Sense,
let any one judge if he did not fairly lead me in-
to the Mistake. When a Man puzzleth his
Reader, saith and unsaith, useth ambiguous
Terms and obscure Terms, and putteth them
together in so perverse a Manner, that it is
odds

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odds you can make out no sense at all, or if aq
ny, a wrong sense, pray who is in fault but
the Writer himself? let any one consider Mr.
Walton's own words, and then say whether I
am not justified in making this Remark.

the XII. IN the twentieth Page of his full An-
swer Mr. *Walton* tells us, that "Fluxions are
"measured by the first or last proportions of
"isochronal Increments generated or destroy-
"ed by motion. A little after he saith these
Ratios subsist when Isochronal Increments have
no Magnitude. Now, I would fain know
whether the isochronal Increments themselves
subsist when they have no Magnitude? whe-
ther by isochronal Increments we are not to
understand Increments generated in equal times?
whether there can be an Increment where there
is no increase, or increase where there is no
Magnitude? whether if Magnitudes are not ge-
nerated in those equal times, what else is ge-
nerated therein, or what else is it that Mr.
Walton calls isochronal? I ask the Reader
these Questions. I dare not ask Mr. *Walton*.
For, as I hinted before, the Subject grows still
more
abbo

more obscure in proportion as this able Writer attempts to illustrate it.

XIII. We are told (P. 22.) "that the
" first or last ratio of the isochronal Spaces
" hath a real existence, forasmuch as it is e-
" qual to the ratio of the two motions of two
" points; which motions, subsisting when the
" isochronal Spaces are nothing; preserve the
" existence of the first or last ratio of these
" Spaces, or keep it from being a ratio of no-
" things." In order to assist your understand-
ing, it must not be omitted that the said two
points are supposed to exist at the same time in
one point, and to be moved different ways
without stirring from that point. Mr. *Walton*
hath the Conscience to call this Riddle a full
and clear Answer: to make sense of which you
must suppose it one of his Ironies. In the next
and last Article of his performance, you still
find him proceed in the same Vein of Raillery
upon Fluxions.

XIV. It will be allowed, that who ever so-
riously undertook to explain the second, third,
and fourth Fluxions of Sir *Isaac Newton*, would

have done it in a way agreeable to that great Man's own Doctrine. What Sir *Isaac*'s precise notion is I will not pretend to say. And yet I will venture to say, it is something that cannot be explained by the three dimensions of a Cube. I frankly own, I do not understand Sir *Isaac*'s Doctrine so far as to frame a positive Idea of his Fluxions. I have, nevertheless, a negative conception thereof, so far as to see that Mr. *Walton* is in jest, or (if in earnest) that he understands it no more than I do.

XV. Sir *Isaac* tells us that he considers indeterminate quantities as flowing, or in other words, as increasing or decreasing by a perpetual motion. Which quantities he denotes by the latter Letters of the Alphabet, and their Fluxions or Celerities of increasing by the same Letters pointed over head, and the Fluxions of Fluxions or second Fluxions, i. e. the Mutations more or less swift of the first Celerities by the same Letters pointed with double points; and the Mutations of those Mutations of the first Mutations, or Fluxions or Celerities of increasing, which he calls Fluxions of Fluxions of Fluxions or third Fluxions, by three points;

points; the fourth Fluxions by four points; the fifth by five; and so on *. Sir *Isaac*, you see, speaks of quantity in general. And in the Analyst the Doctrine is exemplified and the Case is put in lines. Now in lines, where there is only one Dimension, how are we enabled to conceive second, third or fourth Fluxions by conceiving the generation of three dimensions in a Cube? Let any one but read what Sir *Isaac Newton* or what I have said, and then apply what Mr. *Walton* hath written about the three dimensions of a Cube, and see whether the difficulties are solyed or the Doctrine made one whit the clearer by this Explication.

XVI. That you may the better judge of the merit of this Part of Mr. *Walton*'s performance, I shall beg leave to set down a Passage or two from the Analyst. "As it is impossible to
"conceive Velocity without time or space,
"without either finite length or finite duration,
"it must seem above the Power of Man to
"comprehend even the first Fluxions. And
"if the first are incomprehensible, what shall

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* See his *Treatise de quadratura curvarum*.

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“ we say of the second and third Fluxions, &c.
 “ He who can conceive the beginning of a be-
 “ ginning or the end of an end, somewhat be-
 “ fore the first or after the last, may perhaps
 “ be sharpighted enough to conceive these
 “ things. But most Men, I believe, will find
 “ it impossible to understand them in any sense
 “ whatsoever. One would think that Men
 “ could not speak too exactly on so nice a sub-
 “ ject. And yet we may often observe, that
 “ the exponents of Fluxions or notes represent-
 “ ing Fluxions are confounded with the Flux-
 “ ions themselves. Is not this the Case, when
 “ just after the Fluxions of flowing quantities,
 “ were said to be celerities of their increasing
 “ and the second Fluxions to be the Mutati-
 “ ons of the first Fluxions or celerities, we are
 “ told that z, z, z, z, z, z represents a series of
 “ quantities whereof each subsequent quantity
 “ is the Fluxion of the preceding; and each
 “ foregoing is a fluent quantity having the
 “ following one for it's Fluxion. Divers seri-
 “ es of quantities and expressions Geometrical
 “ and Algebraical may be easily conceived in
 “ lines, in surfaces, in species, to be continu-
 “ ed without end or limit. But it will not be
 “ found

"found so easy to conceive a series, either of
 "mere Velocities or of mere nascent Incre-
 "ments, distinct therefrom and corresponding
 "thereunto". * Compare what is here said
 with Mr. *Walton's* Genesis of a Cube, and you
 will then clearly see how far this answerer is
 from explaining the nature of second, third
 and fourth Fluxions: And how justly I might
 repay that Gentleman in kind, and tell him
 in his own language, that *all his Skill is vain*
and impertinent, (vind. p. 36).

XVII. But it doth not become me to find
 fault with this learned Professor, who at bot-
 tom militates on my Side, and in this very
 Section, makes it his business directly to over-
 throw Sir *Isaac Newton's* Doctrine. For he
 saith in plain Terms, that there can be no
 fourth Fluxion of a Cube (P. 25.) that is,
 there can be no second Fluxion of a line, and
a fortiori, no third, fourth, fifth, &c. Inso-
 much that with one single dash of his Pen
 Mr. *Walton* destroys, to the great relief of the
 learned World, an indefinite rank of Fluxions

* *Analyst* Sect. 44, 45, 46.

of different Orders that might have reached from Pole to Pole. I had distinctly pointed out the difficulties in several Parts both of my Analyst and Defence, and I leave you to judge whether he explains or even attempts to explain one of them. Instead thereof he tells us of the true Dimension of a Cube generated by Motion: Whence he takes occasion, as hath been observed, to explode Sir *Isaac's* own Doctrine, which is utterly inconsistent with Mr. *Walton's*. And can you now doubt the real design of this egregious Vindicator.

XVIII. BEFORE ever Sir *Isaac Newton* thought of his Fluxions, every body knew there were three Dimensions in a Cube, and that a Solid might be generated by the motion of a Surface, a Surface by the motion of a Line, and a Line by the motion of a Point. And this in effect is all we know from Mr. *Walton's* Explication. As for his dwelling so minutely on the Genesis of the solid Parts of a Cube, a thing so foreign from the Purpose, the only rational Account I can give of it is, that Mr. *Walton*, by puzzling the Imagination of his vulgar Readers, hoped the better to disguise

guise his betraying the Doctrine of his great Client, which to a discerning eye he manifestly gives up; and instead thereof humourously substitutes, what all the World knew before Sir *Isaac* was born, to wit, the three Dimensions of a Cube and the genesis thereof by Motion.

XIX. UPON the whole I appeal to you and every intelligent Reader, whether this thing, which *Walton* is pleased ironically to call a full Answer, doth not carry throughout a sly Insinuation, that the profound Science of Fluxions cannot be maintained but by the help of most unintelligible Paradoxes and Inconsistencies. So far, indeed, as Affirmations go he sheweth himself an able Support of Sir *Isaac Newton*. But then in his Reasonings he drops that great man upon the most important Points, to wit, his Doctrine of Motion and his Doctrine of Fluxions; not regarding how far the demonstration of his famous Principia is interested therein. To convince you still more and more of the Truth hereof, do but reflect a little on Mr. *Walton's* Conduct. Can you think it probable, that so learned and clear-

clear-headed a Writer would have laid down such a direct repugnancy to common Sense, as his Idea of Motion in a Point, for the ground work of his Explanation, had it been his real Intention to explain? Or can you suppose, he would have been absolutely silent, on so many Points urged home, both in the Analyst and Defence, which it concerned a Vindicator of Sir *Isaac* not to have overlooked? Can you imagine, that if he meant seriously to defend the Doctrine of Fluxions, he would have contented himself with barely asserting that “Sir *Isaac* “*Newton* in the Introduction to his *Quadra-* “*ture of Curves*, in the second Lemma of the “second Book, and in the Scholium to the “first Section of the first Book of his *Princi-* “*ples of Philosophy*, hath delivered his Doc- “trine of Fluxions in so clear and distinct a “manner, without the least Inconsistency in “terms or Arguments, that one would have “thought it impossible for any Person not to “have understood him (P. 39).

XX. Is it possible, I say, that Mr. *Walton* could in earnest hope we should take his bare Word, as so much more credible than Sir *I-*
saac's

Isaac's, and not rather have endeavoured to answer the Questions and reconcile the Difficulties set forth in my Defence of Free-thinking, for instance, in Sect xxxvi. Wherein I intreat my Antagonist to explain "whether Sir *Isaac's* "Momentum be a finite Quantity or an Infinite-
 "infinitesimal or a mere Limit, adding, if you
 "say a finite Quantity, be pleased to reconcile
 "this with what he saith in the Scholium of
 "the second Lemma of the first Section of the
 "first Book of his Principles: *Cave intelligas*
 "quantitates magnitudine determinatas, sed
 "cogita semper diminuendas sine limite. If you
 "say an Infinitesimal: Reconcile this with
 "what is said in the Introduction to his Quadratures: *Volui ostendere quod in methodo*
 "*Fluxionum non opus sit figuras infinite parvas*
 "*in Geometriam introducere.* If you should
 "say it is a mere Limit, be pleased to reconcile this with what we find in the first Case
 "of the second Lemma in the second Book
 "of his Principles: *Ubi de lateribus A & B*
 "*deerant momentorum dimidia, &c.* where the
 "Moments are supposed to be divided". I shall scarce think it worth my while to bestow a serious thought on any Writer who shall pre-

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tend to maintain Sir *Isaac's* Doctrine, and yet
leave this Passage without a Reply. And the
Reader, I believe, will think with me that, in
answer to difficulties distinctly proposed and in-
sisted on, to offer nothing but a magisterial Af-
sertion is a mere grimace of one who made
merry with Fluxions, under the Notion of de-
fending them. And he will be further con-
firmed in this way of thinking, when he ob-
serves that Mr. *Walton* hath not said one Syl-
lable, in Reply to those several Sections of my
Defence, which I had particularly referred to,
as containing a full answer to his Vindication.
But it is no wonder if, with Sir *Isaac's* Doc-
trine, he should drop also his own Arguments
in favour thereof.

XXI. I HAVE been at the Pains once for
all to write this short Comment on Mr. *Wal-
tan*, as the only way I could think of for mak-
ing him intelligible, which will also serve as
a Key to his future Writings on this Subject.
And I was the rather inclined to take this trou-
ble, because it seemeth to me, there is no part of
Learning that wants to be clear'd up more than
this same Doctrine of Fluxions, which hath hi-
therto

Mr. WALTON's *full Answer*, &c. 27

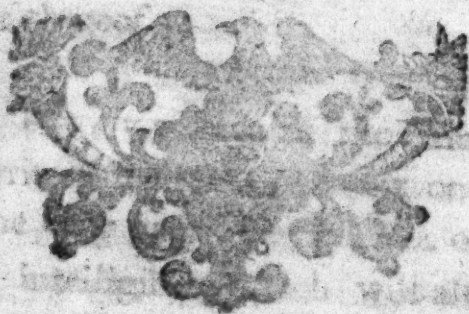
therto walked about in a mist to the Stupefaction of the Literati of the present Age. To conclude, I accept this Professor's Recantation, nor am at all displeased at the ingenious method he takes to disguise it. Some zealous Fluxionist may perhaps answer him.

FINIS.





F I M



en to write...
 was, as the...
 no him...
 I say to his... Writings on this Subject,
 and I am the rather inclined to give...
 the... it seems to me, that it is...
 ...that wants to be... up...
 ...of... which I think
 short

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